

**PRICE \$26 PER MONTH**

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**HONGKAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

RESERVED CAPITAL..... The 1,000,000  
ALL PAID UP..... The 600,000

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
**PURDON,** Esq. of Messrs. MITCHELL  
& Co. Chairman.  
**HEARN,** Esq. of Messrs. ALFRED  
DENT & Co.  
**HOGG,** Esq. of Messrs. HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.  
**WOOD,** Esq. of Messrs. GIBB,  
LIVINGSTON & Co.

**BANKERS:**  
**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.**

is made on Mortgage on Land, Build-  
ings &c  
and is bought and sold  
at market and all kinds of Land  
and other Commission business  
transacted.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents. [1572]  
Calcutta, 19th July, 1889.  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 29th July, 1889, at Noon, at his  
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,  
**STOCK IN-TRADE OF CHAN CHAK**  
No. 11, Wing Lok Street, Bankrupt,  
Comprising:—  
**NESTLE SILK, ALPA CA. CLOTH,**  
**S and COTTON CLOTH, CALICO,**

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**S and COTTON CLOTH, CALICO,**

N. TURKEY RED. PRINTS.  
 KETS. SEAL RUGS.  
 &c.                      &c.  
 IS OF SALE. — A\* Customary.  
 J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
 Auctioneer.  
 Hong, 27th July, 1889.                      1075  
 NGKONG HIGH LEVEL TEAM-  
 WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 Financing from TO-DAY (SATURDAY).  
 AM CASES: SOME RUNNING in  
 accordance with the advertised Time Table  
 TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
a.m. every quarter of an hour.  
p.m. every hour.  
p.m. every quarter of an hour.

**THURSDAYS.**  
**GHAT TRAMS** at 1.30 and 11 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**  
a. 12 to 1.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour  
4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour  
9, 10, 10.30, and 11 p.m.

**CABS** may be obtained on application  
unpaid.

Tickets are sold in the Cabs: First  
purpose and Reduced Tickets at the

**MCCLEVEN BROTHERS & CO.**

J. W. F. FURKEL & CO.,  
 General Managers.  
 near 1st May, 1890. 1899  
 LAND  LODGE  
 No. 825.  
 A PUBLIC MEETING of the above  
 LODGE will be held in the FREE-  
 MASONIC HALL, Zealand Street, on THURS-  
 DAY 1st August, at 8.0 for 9 P.M. pre-  
 sident: Brethren are cordially invited  
 Cong. 27th July, 1899. [15/3  
 COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT  
 IMPROVED AND ECONOMICAL

COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.  
 and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for  
 soups, sauces, and gravies.  
 only, with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's  
 in Blue Ink across Label.

COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.  
 of all Sides keepers and Dealers throughout  
 the world. Books can be had at the Office of this  
 COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LD.

POCKET BOOK, 70 cents.  
Atlas of the World, 90 cents.  
Book on Boilers.  
Book on Boilers.  
Man's Guide to the United States.  
An Overland Guide.  
Man's Guide to all Ear pa.  
Tract Charts of the World.  
Geograph Code.  
Telegraph Code.  
es; and how to preserve them, 40 cts.  
man, Haird, how to treat.

tion, its causes and cure. 40 cents.  
 Queen's Hundred Rifle Practice. 60  
 Large a Falla of 40 cents.  
 Bell's Joustian.  
 Metallurgy of Silver.  
 Street, an account of the Money  
 at.  
 by Jerome.  
 Set of Herbert Spencer's Works.  
 Endur's Handbook.  
 Portuguese English Dictionary.  
 and Steele's Domestic Medicine.  
 rare, handy volumes in case.  
 handy volumes in case.  
 Large Card Cases. 40 cents.

WALTER W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,  
AS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
ATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.  
Company's Steamship—  
"HAILOONG."  
Each will be despatched for the  
TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at  
Eight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS GARRAID & Co.,  
General Managers.  
c. 28th July, 1882.

INA. STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW.  
Company's Steamship.  
"KWONGSANG."  
Sail, will be despatched as above  
DAY, the 30th inst. at FOUR P.M.  
Freight or Passage, apply to  
HARDINE, MAIHE, ON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
26th July, 1889. [1571]  
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE  
Steamship

"WESTMEATH."  
 Commander, will be despatched for  
 ports about the 4th August.  
 For Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 27th July, 1889. 11573

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**PLAND CEMENT.**  
 (No. 124)  
**WHITE & BROS**  
 SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.  
**HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**  
 11th April, 1889. 11255



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.











The Sanitary Board's power to make

the Council being consulted at all. Certain of the by-laws were voted as "beyond the proper scope of by-laws," and another was prepared in accordance with His Excellency's directions and submitted to the Council. On any future occasion of a like kind it is to be hoped the Sanitary Board as a semi-representative institution, will stand upon its rights and not allow the intention of the representatives of the public to be set aside by the mere fiat of the Executive.

Another typhoon has passed by the C

One more typhoon has passed by the Colony, leaving it unscathed, and those of its residents who were in the open have been enabled to again breathe freely. To those fortunate individuals who have never witnessed a typhoon, and ignorantly fancy they would rather like to see one, just for the experience—or as some thoughtless young persons say for the fun of it—the question is one of less importance. They have never quaked through the storm of hours of the night, while the storm raged with all its fury, shaking the earth to its foundations, howling with a fury such as they have never heard, and forcing the rain through every window, if not blowing the windows in bodily and stripping off the roof above their heads. In truth it is difficult for anyone who has not experienced a typhoon to credit or understand the continued fury of the storm, which seems at times to blow from all four quarters of the sky. It is so long now since this Colony was visited by one of these devastating storms that the occurrence is almost like a legend to old residents and is regarded as a kind of bogey by griffins. It is nearly fifteen years since the last typhoon swept over Hongkong, in September, 1874, when many of the vessels were sunk in the harbour, the Praya was blown to pieces, and vast numbers of buildings partially demolished, and over five thousand lives lost. But things seen are better appreciated than any tale that is told, however graphic the description, however circumstantial the narrative, and coupled with the long immunity enjoyed from this great scourge of the East, the people of the colony, perhaps not unreasonably, decline to regard the typhoon as a real or even probable danger. Yet it is a more than possible contingency, and prior to 1874 was generally regarded as a periodical affliction which it would be fortunate to miss for two or three years in succession, but might be reckoned on as an almost certain visitant once at least in every four or five years.

One of the most long-continued examples of disregard of danger shown in the erection of dwelling-houses on sites which twenty years ago would have been deemed absurd and impossible—a sort of temptation of Providence to occupy. But a race of colonists has arisen who know not typhoons, and in the unconsciousness of ignorance and the hardness of the soil they have put up structures on the edges of precipices and on the steep, exposed to the full violence of the north-east blasts, which must surely become beds of ruins on the appearance of the first gale typhoon that spends its force and fury on this devoted isle. Of course these remarks do not apply to all the houses built on the heights. Many of them have been erected on sites judiciously chosen for the shelter from the wind and rain, and with good underground roofs. How even these judiciously placed houses will fare in a typhoon, however, is still a problem to be solved, for when the ever memorable typhoon of 1874 occurred there were only about five buildings on the Peak. The roof of Mountain Lodge had been specially constructed by the Chinese experienced in typhoons, and it was not blown off against the weather, but it was stripped of its tiles, and the Sanitarium, better known since as the Austin Arms, was completely unroofed, and a family residing there were obliged to seek refuge under the rocks during the night. The flagstaff was blown down, and the only building that escaped damage, we believe, was the signalman's house, which is low and built on the height. What would happen to the houses on the heights if a typhoon were not so pleasant to imagine? Some of the houses on the exposed site would, it is to be feared, share the fate of certain bungalows at Pokfulam in 1874, of which nothing was left but the dismantled walls. Most devoutly do we hope that such a typhoon may never occur again in Hongkong, but as it was prevalent in the neighbourhood of Canton in 1862, 1867, and 1870, it is almost too much to expect that none of these severe storms will ever again find a centre for their violence here. At all events, it is well that residents should every year prepare for such a visitant, and more especially those who have made the hills for themselves on the summits of the Victoria. August and September are the months when a typhoon may be most expected, and the residents should have good roofs that their bolts and bars are so round, that their shutters fit, and are provided with typhoon bars, that they have no undefended skylights, and that their roofs are right. Personal inspection is imperative, and the matter should not be left to servants, who invariably act on the "can't see it" principle.

Having made all that the residents who are so anxious to be prepared must then be content to await the season; with we trust, a satisfactory escape from any actual disaster.

In another column we publish a let

In another column we publish a letter from a "Bystander" on this subject, which is considered by the Chinese as an undoubted grievance. "Bystander," whom we take to be a Chineseman, has limited to comply with our rule requiring correspondents to give their real names, but the subject he deals with is one of such importance, and so clearly is it so desirable that the views of the Chinese should be made known, that we have given insertion to his letter notwithstanding. The search made by the excise officers of the persons of passengers arriving in the colony is, we believe, entirely illegal. The proper course, if they suspect a person is a smuggler, concealed about his person, is to take him to the nearest police station, and order him to be searched. The Chinese who suffer from this illegal action of the excise officers are, however, not very likely to take steps themselves to redress; though they might no doubt successfully maintain an action either in the civil or criminal Courts. They are ignorant of their rights, and the only way by which they are searched are officials, the assurance they must submit. It seems to us the Government ought to do something to bring about a more satisfactory state of things than at present prevails. To insist upon the Chinese to absolutely refrain from smuggling would be to seriously interfere with the colony revenue, but to do nothing

To pounce hap-hazard on respectable men in the street, empty out the contents of their boxes there and then into the middle of the road, and roughly search their persons in their presence before a crowd of curious, is an outrage which ought not to be permitted in a place enjoying the advantages of civilized government. If search there must be, it ought to be conducted with due regard to decency, and in such a way that it shall not operate as an individual hardship. How this is to be accomplished, with due protection to the revenue, by any means short of the establishment of an examining office where all the passengers and their luggage would be searched under proper regulations, is a problem the solver of which I do not say I claim to be, but to which it is the duty of the Government to give careful attention.

The bestowal by the Viceroy of Nanking of  
honorific tablets on those who have been

The bestowal by the Viceroy of Nanking of honorific tablets on those who have been instrumental in the collection of funds for famine relief is a graceful act which will give pleasure not only to the recipients but to foreigners generally. Although foreign relief has been considered in previous famines, this is the first time that official recognition has been made of the fact that all events on so large a scale. It will be remembered also that official assistance was on this occasion directly solicited by the Chinese. In Hongkong the appeal for relief for Kiangsu and Anhui was received with some scepticism as to its necessity, and beyond a vote of \$10,000 from the public funds of the colony the Legislative Council, remitted to the British Consul the right to be disposed of as he might deem most advantageous for public subscription was forwarded from this colony. Of the sum voted by the Legislative Council a part was sent by the Consul to the Northern Relief Committee, and a portion handed over to Mr. DUNSMON'S committee at Shanghai. Whether the contribution was brought to the notice of the Nanking Viceroy or not we do not know, but the names of the donors, and the name of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, are included in the list of recipients of tablets that of the Governor of Hongkong is absent.

That the distress was deep and widespread there can be no doubt. Happily it has now disappeared, except in some districts of Shantung and Manchuria, where it is reported by one of our Shanghai correspondents that these Government are now distributing relief. Our Government correspondents the other day complained that tribute produce was being shipped for Tientsin from places where the people were still in want of food. Practically, however, the famine may be considered as a thing of the past. In China there are vast numbers of people always living on the verge of starvation. In years when the season's crops leaves them absolutely destitute, they seldom a year passes without a cry of distress arising from some part of the vast empire. At times, when the districts affected are more extensive than usual, as was the case last winter, the attention of the world is attracted by the famine, but in reality the distress may be described as recurring annually. In the course of the year, it is to be wondered the severity prevailing in some districts is not sufficiently acute to call for public relief; it has been pointed out that there is no poor law in that country, and to show what this means attention is directed to the fact that in England alone, exclusive of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, with a population of less than twenty millions, nearly 47,000,000 are spent annually in poor relief, and in China, in ordinary times the care of the poor falls upon the heads of families, but in times of scarcity, when the whole agricultural population of a district is reduced to want, there is no relief possible except from Government doles or public subscriptions. In the recent famine the sum collected by the general Government at Shanghai amounted only to £380,000, and the Chinese Government of China and European subscriptions. Assuming that Government grants raised the amount distributed to £1s. 1,000,000, or even £1s. 2,000,000, the sum appears insignificant with the 27,000,000 annually expended on poor relief in England, although the selector country the number of paupers is considerably less than 10 million, while in China during the recent distress very many millions must have been in want.

One of the contributing causes to distress in China is the absence of adequate means of communication. The people of one province may be starving while there is abundance of supplies in a neighbouring province, but no means of conveying the surplus to the starving are available. When railways are constructed along the borders of the country this state of things will disappear, and the people will be less dependent on local crops than is now the case. That time is, however, far distant. The *N. O. Daily News* suggests as a more immediate means of relief the extension of the system of irrigation in North China. The Chinese are familiar with the principle of irrigation, but do not understand the respect of its application on small scale. They do not possess the engineering skill necessary for the construction of extensive reservoirs and artificial lakes. In India the British Government has extended the native system of irrigation, and the revenue derived from works of this description is in some instances as much as four per cent. of the total tax. It is suggested by our Northern neighbour, that a system of lakes should be constructed along the course of the Yellow River sufficiently capacious to relieve the pressure on the river banks during freshets. They would thus serve the double purpose of diminishing the liability of the country to floods from the overflow of the river and of storing up water for irrigation in times of drought. Such a scheme would have to be conducted on a large scale and the cost would be great; but if a careful survey of the district showed it to be feasible the outlay would be money well spent.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication by the Secretary of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 14th inst., in relation with the Chinese Church at Metch, last addressed to me, I have the honor to inform you that I have been consulted in the subject of the survey of the Coast of China, the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to grant me the honor to request that I will communicate the result of my survey to you, and that I will be glad to be of service in arranging the distribution of Her Majesty's surveying ships, the requirements in relation with the survey of the Chinese Coast are fully considered, and I have the honor to be re-usable to undertake to keep a vessel permanently on that Coast, to the neglect of other important interests.—I have &c.  
 NORTOL SALMON,  
 Vice-Admiral.  
 Henderson, Esq., Secretary of Hongkong

There was a fair attendance of members in the spoon competition at 500 yards on Saturday.

There was a fair attendance of members in the spoon competition at 500 yards on Saturday afternoon, July, which was won by P. C. D. McLean.	
Full scores are subjoined—	
P. C. D. McLean	Scored 84
W. C. McLaurin	79
W. J. Morgan, R. A.	75
J. J. Carson	74
W. C. McLean	73
W. C. McLean	72
W. C. McLean	71
W. C. McLean	70
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W. C. McLean	67
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W. C. McLean	1

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held on

[illegible][illegible]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the C. P. CHATER proposed - That of the 7,000 new shares, \$1000 be offered to the said Mr. CHATER, and the balance of \$6,000 be registered shareholders of the year 1889. And that the said Mr. CHATER be authorized to be the proportion of one new share for each old share he held by them, and such offer shall be made in such manner that the number of new shares shall be equal to such of such shares as he may wish to take up, and limiting a time within which such offer is to be accepted, and such offer shall be made in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Company, and to be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of the sum of \$5 in respect of each share so applied for. The notice shall also state that if after the said time the said offer is not accepted, the same shall be deemed to be declined, and all such shares (if any) are to be dealt with together with the remaining 4,000 shares, and the said offer shall be made in such manner and at such time and on such conditions as the Board may determine. -

W. McCLEOD. - There is one question I have to ask, and that is, whether there is any objection to indicating the manner in which the directors intend to deal with these

offering 4,000 shares, and the remaining 4,000 shares offered to the public, including the shares offered in the Dairy Farm Company as a part of the public. Any person is at liberty to apply for any portion of the 4,000 shares.

Mr. McCULLOUGH:—You have merely stated what I have seen in the original. It seems to me, considering that the original shareholders have been offering their shares so long, and have been losing much interest and getting no return for their shares, that it would be hardly fair to let the new shareholders come in at par. That is a question for consideration, but it is a question I should like to bring to the notice of the directors. No doubt it is a matter which will receive the fullest consideration from the Board of Directors.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think it is quite possible in the allotment of the shares we may be influenced by the suggestion Mr. Hume's brother has made, but I do not think it is at the present moment to alter the statement which has been printed and which is really resolution that is before the meeting, that the directors are empowered to do as they will notice also that the directors have discretionary power in the allotment of the shares as they are at liberty to exercise.

MR. HUME'S BROTHER—I am anxious to bring the matter to the notice of the directors, so that their attention may be paid to it. I beg to read the resolution proposed by Mr. Chagar.

MR. CHAGAR—The resolution is as follows:—  
RESOLVED, THAT THE DIRECTORS OF THE N. H. HUMPHREYS proposed: That Article XVI. Subsection I. of the Company's Articles of Association, be altered by inserting the words "£1,000,000" for "£500,000," and "£2,000,000" and "in lieu of the figures "£2,000,000" and "in lieu of the figures "£2,000,000" the figures "10,000."

MR. OZBORN seconded, and the resolution was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have to thank you for your attentions. An advertisement will be inserted in this evening's papers notifying the date of the next meeting, which will be fourteen days hence.

23rd June.

23rd June.  
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION  
BEFORE MR. FIELDING CLARKE

PANY, LIMITED, v. CHATER.  
first of these units the plaintiff

damages in consequence of the injury by the Hotel Company. The plaintiffs' premises are uninhabitable. In the second case the defendants refused to remove the defendants from the above mentioned premises. The plaintiffs, Messrs. E. J. C. Ryan, C. D. Harman, L. W. Wright, and C. C. Cohen. The plaintiffs said he thought all the first suit. He thought it these suits to make Mr. C.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

and the question he put to the Hotel Company or their agent for the present condition of the building.

Witness Nicholas said—I am an owner of Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Co.'s Hotel, 100 Broadway, New York City. On or about December, 1886, we went into business with the Hotel Company. Our lease was to date from January, 1887. When we went in to take possession of the building it was a brick and stone structure, with a flat roof, and a small garden on the north side. It was used as bath house and a kitchen. We took the building over for the purpose of converting it into a hotel. At the time the Hotel Company wanted to build a new hotel on Broadway, and it was agreed that the Hotel Company should have the privilege to pull down the building and build a new one. We gave them our accommodation for the use of the building until the 2d of February, 1887. The Hotel Company then gave us the building for the purpose of converting it into a hotel.

CHATER took over the premises in April in possession of the greater portion of the dah at the commencement of Mr. Chater. I do not think they removed any part of the bricks and the greater portion of the floor of our portion of the verandah and over it. I cannot fix exactly the date for the removal of the verandah, but I think it was of the nature of a public notice that the verandah. The immediate portion of the south wall began to crack. Most of the piers had to be old ones opening. I called on Messrs. Hind and Palmer to the effect of the cracks in the wall. They came from the tie-beams were then put in to mend the walls. I remember our firm visited Chater about this matter in 1887. At that time I noticed a crack in the wall of the area between the two buildings partially taken down and rebuilt. I had noticed cracks in the cross walls but were not very bad. I did not notice the cracks in the arch when I first went into the room. The servants called my attention to it this was after the tie-beams were removed. Between September, 1887, and January the cracks increased a good deal. I called on Messrs. Hind and Palmer the room. I remember Mr. Cooper, of the General's Department, came with Mr. Chater to examine the building in June. At that time I noticed the cracks in the south wall were not very bad. I did not notice a trifle. The cracks in the cross walls were worse and those in the dining room were worse. We moved everything out of the room. I got notice that it was to be except the mess room. I found that the mess being kept to till the end of the year. Cross-examined—When we moved the building it was not white-washed, but the dining room and the mess room and the room and the office were sunken. I had been cracked over some of the windows and had been filled up. I have been in the kitchen, some below others, several times. I have not been in the kitchen since I left. I do not know whether Arabian & Co. left for the same reason. Mr. Chater gave notice to leave. Mr. Chater was in the room and gave notice for the removal of the verandah.

Harbort Francis Haylip said—I am an architect and civil engineer. I studied architecture for three years. I then studied at Crystal Palace Engineering school, where I was for four years. I was Government Engineer Buildings in Hongkong. I held that post from the 11th June, 1888. I made an official visit to Malabar. I did not begin the work until the 11th of June. I was a visitor many times. I made the report to the Government. I made a thorough inspection of the building. There were iron ties in the south wall. There. I did not know when they were put in. I did not know when they were put in. The south wall at I examined it was distinctly dangerous. The west exterior wall was cracked about one-third of its junction with the south wall. The brickwork was in a very bad state. The east exterior wall. The most serious crack when I inspected the building was

purpose of the building, the crack in the  
of the ceiling of the arch in More  
gung's coffin. I found that the crack  
to the cause of the damage. It was owing  
weight brought to bear on the arches  
was no appearance of any subsidence  
of the walls. The damage was due to  
abundant weight being borne down  
that the walls would fall down and  
give in. In my opinion the building was  
safe and dangerous to live in and I so  
During the month following I was in the  
of the building. I found that the crack  
placed from the wall of the new win  
to the south wall, and from the  
to the wall of Melchers present office  
On the 11th of these shores did away  
the building, and the building of the  
building still remained unsafe. The  
down of the south wall and the north  
was necessary. I made a second exami  
on the burning on the 28th July. I find  
the cause of the damage. It was owing  
at the request of Messrs. Sharp, P  
& Stokes, I found the building was  
worse state. The south wall was furth  
ed. The wall was sunk and the top pa  
of the building was cracked. The  
foundations had sunk. The plunk in  
the wall of the building had sunk in the  
I have imposed the walls twice  
There is greater subsidence than before.  
The building was in a worse state  
in a better state than formerly. I  
on the east wall had been filled up with  
The walls had bulged so that the window  
not be opened. I have not found in any  
of the building. I found that the crack  
explained in the south wall. As Inspec  
Buildings I knew of the work for the  
going on at the Hotel. I used to i  
about three times a week. When I

[illegible]

General-examined by the Acting Asst. Surgeon—When I made my examination on 5th June, 1888, I took great care to go into the building. I took three hours over the place, and saw all over the building except the south side of the porch, which was covered by a verandah. Holliday, Wile & Co.'s dining room was on the side of the floor of about four inches above the cross-wall. I also saw a subterranean office, also towards the cross wall. There was a sink towards the verandah. There was a sink of the kind over the window of the dining room occupied by the verandah. When I saw the same thing. I did not see the building there; the bulging was in the Seimund's place down below. I examined the walls externally. I do not remember seeing the outside, but I saw them inside. I p

That about half way up it is porous right. There were two cracks in wall above the two concrete arches ground floor and running up. They were about 12 feet long. They were about 12 feet long well extending to nothing. I made examination in July, for which I was sent in by the Government. Service I sent in my resignation in May. The inspection of McCreath work had commenced my private work. I was not allowed to go on. But as they were also landed in it. General's office I went on with my duty to the end of July, or perhaps later. On the 25th July I discovered that the wall was cracked. The wall was separating, as the crack shaped. I saw that there had been put there had been some previous cracks in the walls of an old building caused by heavy rain storms. That was the cause here if there had been rain storm, but I do not remember. I was I did not plant the wall again. I was more about this previous occasion on the wall of the crack. The water pipe is at the corner two walls and it was bulged towards about 4 inches. I could not say how much it was bulged. It was not very little. I am not sure that the trench was not dug in. I am pretty certain it was all open. I did not make any report to the Government. I was not sure of it being dug. It was dug in an ordinary Ordinance; whether it was being dug way is a matter of opinion. My duty was to go on to see that the wall was carried to the level of the ground. By the Lordships the Ordinance had to do with the safety of the surrounding. It is simply require certain depths and the wall was carried to the level of the ground. Cross-examination continued. The bulge in the west wall. The cracks in the west side, because they are not in the foundations of the north, east, or except that there may be a slight north end of the west wall, and there is a slight. The flow of water from the north end of the wall was driven down to the solid, but the south end is built. I do not remember how of driving the piles was carried on. I was to go on the roof. The rafters were not in good condition. The old and dilapidated condition of the have caused the rafters to sink, but the old are in good condition. It is imperfect. The bricks were in the stone are bad, and there are traces of thing in other parts, and the bricks put together. I imagine that the bulge in the north end of the wall was the cause and the first typicon. The masonry was not caused by the condition in More & Seimund's office, but

The building was examined by Mr. François-Toussaint Robert and members of the roof were sound. There was nothing in the state of the roof to account for redistribution of weight. This failure therefore led to cross-examination was not in the roof as such. I do not quite know what is the cause of the bulging, but it went well. I have not seen the broken bricks there. It could not be caused by the action of the foundations there.

"I am not sure if I can't say the foundation of the south wall were not injured by digging of the trench, but it wouldn't be possible if the earth were firmly packed around and there was a wall further back. The soil would have moved and raised the soil by the flow of water.

The court adjourned until eleven o'clock next morning.

24th July.

The hearings of these cases was resumed at Robert Kennaway Leigh said—"I am a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers I have fifteen years' practical experience. I lived in Hongkong for ten years. Of the three were passed in the Surveyor-General's office. I was in charge of the Marine Line at home was building."

"I am acquainted with the building known as 'M' which I have never been professionally concerned with till quite recently." I first saw it in 1886 or 1887, 1888 when I was called to edit at the request of Mr. Chan's agent. It is a three storied building composed of masonry surmounted by arches supporting upper stories. It is built on reinforced concrete foundations. I found that the building had collapsed. The most serious facts were a subsidence of the south wall

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I think the opening of an 8 foot trench along the south wall would weaken the foundation. The effect of that weakening would no longer be felt at once. My experience is that earth slowly sinks frequently not discovered until the structure has been removed and the soil has been compacted. It is not being demonstrated by the opening to be made in the trench, that they should not be noticed at a year afterwards. I should stipulate that the side of the foundation and the settlement of the south wall to the opening of the trench would be of the same level. The removal of the veranda would be a great advantage to the foundation, but it rendered the effect serious, inasmuch as it would, if all things were equal, have prevented the south wall from settling.



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